

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims

Claim 1 (Original): A method for receiving a CDMA signal, comprising an operation of correlation with appropriate pseudo-random sequences, an operation of synchronization for locating data in the correlation signal obtained, and an operation of retrieving data, this method being characterized in that the synchronization operation implements double delayed multiplication of the sampled correlation signal by performing a first delayed multiplication consisting in multiplying a sample of the correlation signal by the conjugate preceding sample (50, 52, 54), then a second delayed multiplication consisting in multiplying a sample of the signal thus obtained by the conjugate preceding sample of said signal obtained (60, 62, 64).

Claim 2 (Original): The method according to claim 1, wherein a maximum of the signal obtained through double delayed multiplication (66, 68) is searched for, and a synchronization signal (S) corresponding to said maximum is delivered.

Claim 3 (Original): The method according to claim 2, wherein an average is calculated of two successive maximum values obtained before the synchronization signal is generated.

Claim 4 (Currently Amended): The method according to claim 4, wherein, the correlation signal being a complex signal with a real component I_k and an imaginary

component Q_k , the signal obtained after the first delayed multiplication is in turn complex having a real component ($\text{DOT}^{(1)}_k$) and an imaginary component ($\text{CROSS}^{(1)}_k$):

- for performing the first delayed multiplication, the quantity $I_k I_{k-1} + Q_k Q_{k-1}$ is calculated, supplying the real component ($\text{DOT}^{(1)}_k$) of the new signal, the quantity $Q_n I_{n-1} - I_n Q_{n-1} - Q_k I_{k-1} - I_k Q_{k-1}$ is calculated, supplying the component ($\text{CROSS}^{(1)}_k$) of the new signal,
- for performing the second delayed multiplication, the quantity $(\text{DOT}^{(1)}_k \cdot \text{DOT}^{(1)}_{k-1}) + (\text{CROSS}^{(1)}_k) (\text{CROSS}^{(1)}_{k-1})$ is calculated, giving the real component ($\text{DOT}^{(2)}_k$) of the final signal, and the quantity $(\text{DOT}^{(1)}_{k-1}) (\text{CROSS}^{(1)}_k) - (\text{DOT}_k) (\text{CROSS}^{(1)}_{k-1})$ is calculated, giving the imaginary component ($\text{CROSS}^{(2)}_k$) of the final signal.

Claim 5 (Original): A CDMA signal receiver for implementing the method according to claim 1, this receiver comprising:

- correlation means (10(I), 10(Q)) functioning with appropriate pseudo-random sequences, and delivering a sampled correlation signal,
- synchronization means (16) for delivering a synchronization signal (S) localizing data within the correlation signal,
- decoding means (16) for retrieving the data (D), this receiver being characterized in that the synchronization means is a double delayed multiplication means of the sampled correlation signal comprising means (50, 52, 54), (60, 62, 64) capable of performing a first delayed multiplication consisting in multiplying a sample of the correlation signal by the conjugate preceding sample, then a second delayed multiplication consisting in multiplying a sample of the signal thus obtained by the conjugate preceding sample of said signal obtained.